

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

T. J. BUTLER.

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All work warranted. del7m2

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DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Our Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

PRESCOTT MEAT MARKET.
NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE PLAZA
We are now prepared to furnish the people of Prescott and vicinity with excellent Beef, Mutton, etc., wholesale and retail, at fair, living prices.
C. T. ROGERS & CO.
Prescott, July 8, 1876

PRESCOTT.

WM. M. BUFFUM

Still Occupies the Old Stand, West Side of the Plaza.

Prescott, Arizona,

And is in receipt of a Large Invoice of

New and Desirable Goods,

With others Ordered and on the Way.

His customers and the public generally can there find as heretofore, anything they may want in the way of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

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PAPER HANGINGS, LAMPS, CLOCKS,

Mining and Farming Tools,

Together with many other things, which will not be mentioned. GIVE HIM A CALL.
Prescott, June 17, 1875.

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CHAS. T. HAYDEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

EVERY VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE.

Have constantly on hand that superior brand

"FAMILY FLOUR,"

From the Hayden Mills, also

Superfine Flour, Graham Flour, and Cracked Wheat.

Are now receiving a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Direct from New York,

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

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GARDEN SEEDS, ETC.

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BENJ. H. WEAVER,

Montezuma St. Opposite Dan Hatz's New Building.

Is prepared to furnish Miners, Farmers and everybody else with

MINING IMPLEMENTS,

Flour, Bacon,

Sugar, Tea, and Coffee,

SOAP, CANDLES,

SPICES, CANNED GOODS

Of all kinds, and a general assortment of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge anywhere within the Village limits.

Country Produce bought at living rates.

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CORTEZ STREET,

North of Court House, Prescott, Arizona.

Having secured the services of an artist from California, I am now prepared to make

Photographs, Ferrotypes,

VIEWS OF ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE, ETC.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

W. H. WILLIS CRAFT.

April 7, 1876.

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Repairing of all kinds Done at the Shortest Notice.

SHOP ON GRANITE ST.—Between 1st and 2nd.

MAGNOLIA WATER, FLORIDA WATER and the best WARD'S COLOGNE, Fresh and Genuine, at DR. KENDALL'S Preservative Drug Store.

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since myrtles grew and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun,
But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure you pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if you give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you played the unwise part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold;
But place not all your hope and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust,
Unmuzzled with purer things.
And he who piles up wealth alone
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffin chest, and own
'Tis "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise
And soothe the where'er they can;
Fair speech can bind the human mind,
And love link man to man,
But stop not at the gentle words;
Let deeds with language dwell.
The one who piles up wealth alone
Should scatter crumbs as well.
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand,
For those that talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

MINING NEWS.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Hon. A. E. Davis, of the Hackberry mill and mine, was in Prescott two or three days of last week, having with him a bar of bullion weighing something over \$500, and by the same backboard by which he arrived came, through the C. & A. Stage Company, a bar from the same source weighing over \$1,000. Mr. Davis informs us that their mill is running on second class ore, and that the yield is about \$1,000 per day—the mill being a five-stamp one. The Hackberry is opened for several thousand feet with an even prospect.

The mill at Mineral Park (Canfield's) is running successfully on ore from the Key-stone and other mines in that vicinity, with good results.

The Greenwood mill is pounding away on McCrackin ore, very successfully, and it is estimated that these three mills will yield \$90,000 per month.

Judge Weber, has presented us with a specimen of rich silver bearing ore, from the St. Paul, one of the Cedar Valley Mining Company's locations, in Cedar Valley District, some eight miles from the Big Sandy, in the Wallapai mountains. The ledge is, we are informed ten feet wide and can be traced by the croppings, ten or twelve miles. Assays as high as seven to twelve hundred dollars per ton have been had of the ore, and as the Company is now incorporated it is the intention to begin work on it very soon, when if there is any considerable quantity of ore, such as the sample in our possession, we shall look for rich results, and be able to exclaim, "By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

From various sources we have it that the prospects of Mohave are brighter than ever before.

GLOBE DISTRICT.

From the Globe district, N. L. Griffin arrived in Prescott a few days ago with a number of specimens equal to any we have seen. Many of them resembling ore from the Peck district. Mr. G. tells us that the mines already discovered cover a section of from 10 to 15 miles in length and from 6 to 8 miles in width. Among the valuable claims in this scope of country may be classed, the Champion and the Rescue, the first discoveries, the Monmouth, Burns, Lazy Bob, Richmond, McDowell, McMorris and Stiles, Hoodoo, Blue Cap, Climax, and others too numerous for any one person to remember names. The assays on the mines above named run from \$1,500 downward. Large quantities of the ore will yield from \$500 to \$1,000 per ton, and so far as developed the mines hold out equally well with surface ore, and show every evidence of permanency. All of these mines show a good percentage of gold but silver predominating little attention is paid to anything else. There is also a good showing of copper in some mines. These mines are located near about the Apache mountains and range from about 20 to 30 miles from the Silver King camp in the Pinal mountains.

Eighteen hundred pounds of ore taken from that district to San Francisco by Gus Chenoweth, was sold for the handsome sum of \$5,014.

From Pinal, Pima and Yuma counties, we have continual strain of cheering news.

A gentleman, residing at one of the military posts in this Territory, has forwarded us some five or six verses in rhyme, in which he eulogizes a certain "dead mare" in glowing language. In the matter of poetry, let us here suggest for the benefit of local contributors that rhyme is the gift of nature; it is useless to wander by the pebbled babbling brook, or upon the ferny hillside, or to the far off crags where eagles seek refuge for their young; there is no such thing as robbing nature of her choicest gift, and you cannot possibly acquire it; in other words you had better try your hand at something else, and in this case if the mare is dead, let her go; let her remarkable deeds go with her and rest in peace, there are plenty others that will serve you just as well. Try a horse next time.

Orders have been issued for the removal of the Army Headquarters back to Washington. General Sherman has telegraphed to St. Louis to prepare for an early transfer.

THE PEOPLE RISE AGAINST THE CHIRICAHUA INDIANS.

TRES ALAMOS, PIMA COUNTY, A. T., April 11th, 1876.

EDITOR MINER:—In consequence of a most horrible massacre near the above place, an impromptu meeting of the citizens was called, and largely attended. A chairman and secretary were chosen, and the following was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS: Numerous depredations have of late been committed by the Indians in this and surrounding settlements against the property and peace of our citizens, and finally culminating in the most brutal murders of Messrs. Rogers and Spence, at Sulphur Springs, on Friday last, and on the following day, the further murder of Mr. Lewis, on the San Carlos River, who, engaged in the quiet and peaceful pursuit of agriculture, was shot down in cold blood, without notice or provocation, between his house and field of labor, his stock of provisions destroyed and carried off, and his four large American horses, worth here fully \$1,000, stolen and run off; Furthermore, his hired man—a young Mexican—was shot at numerous times by these savages—a ball passing through his shirt, not far from the region of his heart, but fortunately he escaped by flight to the swamp; Furthermore, an adjoining neighbor, by the name of Brown, was shot at several times with needle-guns and badly wounded, his house rifled and contents destroyed or carried away by those murderous fiends, who are understood to be under the guardianship of Agent Jeffords, and that the Indians were still remain; and

WHEREAS: It has been a notorious fact to many of our best citizens for months past that these Indians have been murdering, robbing and stealing stock from our neighboring State of Sonora, in Mexico, passing publicly through our settlements with their plunder to the reservation of the United States government; thus forcing us to conclude that the government Agent is no stranger to their acts of barbarity, bloodshed and crime; therefore, instead of his being a protection to our people, it seems as though he connived in their crimes, and prostitutes his office for the purpose of shielding guilt and preventing the criminals from being brought to justice; and

WHEREAS: Believing, from the foregoing facts, it to be necessary for the preservation of ourselves, our wives and little ones under the extraordinary circumstances that surround us,

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into a Home Guard or Minute-Men, for mutual protection and public safety.

LEONARDO APODAGO, Sec'y.

A company of Minute-Men was properly organized and reported themselves ready for duty.

Leonardo Apodago is commissioned Captain of Company A, Arizona Volunteers, by the Governor.

Great credit is due to the very efficient and energetic officer, Captain Madden, of Camp Grant, who with a force of 50 men went to the scene of massacre, on the San Pedro River, and gathered in the settlers who were most exposed, to a place of better defence.

REX.

The Mindeleff Process.

We have had something to say of this new process and here give an extract from the San Francisco Chronicle more fully. This process, next to the Fryer, is looked of with hopefulness by mining men in San Francisco, and many give it the preference:

For popular instruction we will briefly describe the new process, dispensing with water. The wet ore, as it comes from the mines, is broken into lumps and dumped in to a kiln to be dried. Thence it is put into a retort with an inclined floor. The ore is here heated to redness. From the city mains gas will be taken and deprived of its carbon. It is then light carburized hydrogen, the use of which constitutes the novelty of the invention. Pure hydrogen has long been known to chemists for searching action of metallic ores in the laboratory. But its production is too expensive for practical use. Carbon, hitherto considered objectionable, is found to aid the reduction when in the proportion here used, and this mixed gas is cheap. Now, the lump ore being brought to a red heat in the retort, the street gas (passing through the decomposer, which extracts the excess of carbon), enters the ore chamber and penetrates the mass of ore, affiliating with the baser elements, eliminating them through escape valves and leaving the copper ore in purity. In this state it is easy afterwards to smelt it, for it is free from the base combinations which hitherto involved expensive manipulation. The ore, when it is taken from the retort, is in light, spongy form, easily crumbled into powder. Hydrogen combines irresistibly with sulphur and with oxygen; with carbon (as bisulphide of carbon). Arsenic, antimony and other base elements are so far affected by partial elimination that they offer no obstacle to smelting. The chemistry is correct, and if the practical working be equally effective, copper will soon take high rank as a leading product of California and Nevada, and it will be no small accession to the industrial resources of San Francisco. Between the Mindeleff process in copper, and the Paul process, that saves most of the fifty per cent we lose from our gold ores by defective reduction, mining in California is about to become as popular and as safe a business as can be found anywhere in the world. Copper has been subject to overstock, but thus cheapened, its uses will be extended and that danger averted for years to come. An overstock of gold or a dull market is not possible. The harder the times the tighter the money market the more the gold miner's goods are in demand. He makes no bad debts. This is a weighty counterbalance to all the risks of the mine, which are yearly being reduced by experience to smaller proportions.

In the recent California Legislature, 1,443 bills were introduced, of which 691 were passed. The Governor signed 585 of the number, vetoed half a dozen and pocketed the balance. The press of that State claim that nothing was accomplished.

UNITED STATES MINING LAW OF 1872.

[CONTINUED.]

A patent for any land claimed and located for valuable deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association, or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this chapter, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has or have, complied with the terms of this chapter, may file in the proper land-office an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field-notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor-general, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted, and shall file a copy of the notice in such land-office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for the land, in the manner following: The register of the land-office, upon the filing of such application, plat, field-notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as published nearest to such claim; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter, within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the register a certificate of the United States surveyor-general that \$500 worth of labor has been expended, or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim, and furnish an accurate description, to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the register and the receiver of the proper land-office at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent, upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, and that no adverse claim exists; and there-after no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it shall be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with the terms of this chapter.

When an adverse claim is filed during the period of publication, it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavit thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the adverse claim waived. It shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, to determine the question of the right of possession, and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment; and a failure so to do shall be a waiver of his adverse claim. After such judgment shall have been rendered, the party entitled to the possession of the claim, or any portion thereof, may, without giving further notice, file a certified copy of the judgment-roll, with the register of the land-office, together with the certificate of the surveyor-general that the requisite amount of labor has been performed, or improvements made thereon, and the description required in other cases, and shall pay to the receiver five dollars per acre for his claim, together with the proper fees, whereupon the whole proceedings and the judgment-roll shall be certified by the register to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and a patent shall issue thereon for the claim, or such portion thereof as the applicant shall appear, from the decision of the court, to rightly possess. If it appears from the decision of the court, that several parties are entitled to separate and different portions of the claim, each party may pay for his portion of the claim, with the proper fees and file the certificate and description by the surveyor-general, whereupon the register shall certify the proceedings and judgment-roll to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, as in the preceding case, and patents shall issue to the several parties according to their several respective rights. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of the title conveyed by a patent for a mining-claim to any person whatever.

The description of vein or lode claims, upon surveyed lands, shall designate the location of the claim with reference to the lines of the public surveys, but need not conform therewith; but where a patent shall be issued for claims upon surveyed lands, the surveyor-general, in extending the surveys, shall adjust the same to the boundaries of such patented claim, according to the plat or description thereof, but so as in no case to interfere with or change the location of any such patented claim.

Applications for patents for mining-claims, under former laws now pending, may be prosecuted to a final decision in the General Land-Office; but in such cases where adverse rights are not affected thereby, patents may issue in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter; and all patents for mining-claims upon veins or lodes heretofore issued shall convey all the rights and privileges conferred by this chapter, where no adverse rights and privileges existed on the 10th day of May, 1872.

Claims usually called "placers," including all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry and patent, under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings, as are provided for vein or lode claims; but where the lands have been previously surveyed by the United States, the entry in its exterior limits shall conform to the legal subdivisions of the public lands.

Legal subdivisions of forty acres may be subdivided into ten-acre tracts; and two or more persons, or associations of persons, having contiguous claims of any size, although such claims may be less than ten acres each, may make joint entry thereof; but no location of a placer-claim, made after the 9th day of July, 1870, shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any one person

or association of persons, which location shall conform to the United States surveys; and nothing in this section contained shall defeat or impair any bona-fide pre-emption or homestead claim upon agricultural lands, or authorize the sale of the improvements of any bona-fide settler to any purchaser.

Where placer-claims are upon surveyed lands, and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat shall be required, and all placer-mining claims located after the 10th day of May, 1872, shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public land surveys, and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant; but where placer-claims cannot be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands; and where by the segregation of mineral land in any legal subdivision, a quantity of agricultural land less than forty acres remains, such fractional portion of agricultural land may be entered by any party qualified by law, for homestead or pre-emption purposes.

Where such person or association, they and their grantors, have held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining-claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereunder this chapter, in the absence of any adverse claim; but nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to impair any lien which may have attached in any way whatever to any mining-claim or property thereto attached prior to the issuance of a patent.

Where the same person, association or corporation is in possession of a placer-claim, and also a vein or lode included within the boundaries thereof, application shall be made for a patent for the placer-claim, with the statement that it includes such vein or lode, and in such case a patent shall issue for the placer-claim, subject to the provisions of this chapter, including such vein or lode, upon the payment of five dollars per acre for such vein or lode claim, and twenty-five feet surface on each side thereof. The remainder of the placer-claim, or any placer-claim not embracing any vein or lode claim, shall be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, together with all costs of proceedings; and where a vein or lode, such as is described in section twenty-three hundred and twenty, is known to exist within the boundaries of a placer-claim, an application for a patent for such placer-claim, which does not include an application for the